



...

الشكر والتقدير

	
	
	
	
	
	
	
1 :	
1	.....	1.1
3	.....	2.1
3	.....	3.1
3	.....	4.1
4	.....	5.1
4	.....	6.1
6	.....	7.1
8	.....	8.1
9 :	
10	.....	1.2
39	.....	2.2
51 :	
51	.....	1.3
51	.....	2.3

53	.....	3.3
55	.....	4.3
55	.....	5.3
56	.....	6.3
57 :	
57	.....	1.4
71	.....	2.4
95	.....	3.4
102	.....	4.4
104	.....
113	.....

52 -1

.2010

52 -2

54 -3

55 -4

58 -5

59 -6

60 -7

61 -8

62 -9

63 -10

64 -11

65 -12

66		-13
67	.	-14
68	.	-15
69	.	-16
70	.	-17
71	.	-18
72	(Analysis Of variance)	-19
73	.	-20
74	Stepwise Multiple "	-21
	"Regression	
75		-22

76	Stepwise Multiple "	-23
	"Regression	
	.	
77		-24
	.	
78	Stepwise Multiple "	-25
	"Regression	
	.	
79		-26
	.	
80	Stepwise Multiple "	-27
	"Regression	
	.	
81		-28
	.	
82	Stepwise Multiple "	-29
	"Regression	
	.	

83 -30

84 Stepwise Multiple " -31

"Regression

85 -32

)

86 -33

87 -34

88 -35

89 -36

90 (t) -37

90 -38

92 -39

93 . -40

94 . -41

94 (t) -42

.

8

.....

-1

113

119

2010

(SPSS.16)

(371)

:

.1

.

)

.2

(

(%68.7)

.

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

.3

)

(

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

.(

)

.

Abstract

Impact of the Use of Quantitative Methods in Effectiveness Decision-Making Process in Saudi service enterprises in Region of Tabuk in Saudi Arabia

**Saleh Hussin Al-Sbai'e
Muta University, 2010**

This study aimed at investigating the impact of quantitative methods in effectiveness decision-making process in Saudi service enterprises at Tabuk region / Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. To achieve the objectives of this study, a questionnaire was developed for data collection. The study sample was composed of (371) subjects where Statistic Package for Social Science, Version 16 (SPSS, 16) was adopted to analyze the questionnaire data. The study arrived at the following result:

1. The perceptions of quantitative methods at Saudi service enterprises were at moderate level while perceptions of effectiveness decision-making process were high.
2. There is an impact of quantitative methods dimensions (Managers knowledge of the quantitative methods, use the quantitative methods, nature of the decision, comprehensive decision, and duration of the decision) in effectiveness decision-making which explains (62.1%) of variation in the dependent variable (effectiveness decision-making process).
3. There are significant differences ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the perceptions of quantitative methods subjects attributed to (academic qualification, age, experience and professional level) variables, and significant differences exist ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the perceptions of effectiveness decision-making process subjects attributed to (academic qualification, age, and experience) variables.

The study recommended the need to develop awareness among decision-makers the importance of using quantitative methods and identify their advantages by holding lectures, seminars and meetings because of their positive impact on the effectiveness of decision-making process.

: 1.1

- -

.

.

.

2.1

.

3.1 :

.

.

4.1 :

:

.

.1

.

.2

.3

.

.4

.

.5

.

.6

.7

.

: **5 .1**

:

:

:

:

: **6 .1**

:

) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(

.

:

) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(

.

:

) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(
 .
 :
) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(
 .
 :
) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(
 .
 :
) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(
 .
 :
) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

.(
 :
) ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

.(

: 7.1

: .1

.

:Quantitative Methods .2

(Operations Research Society of America, 1994)

" : (2003)

"

.

.

: .

()

)

. (2005

: .

(5 – 2)
(2005)

:

)

(2005

:

(2009)

: .3

(2007)

(Facione & :**Decision-Making** .4

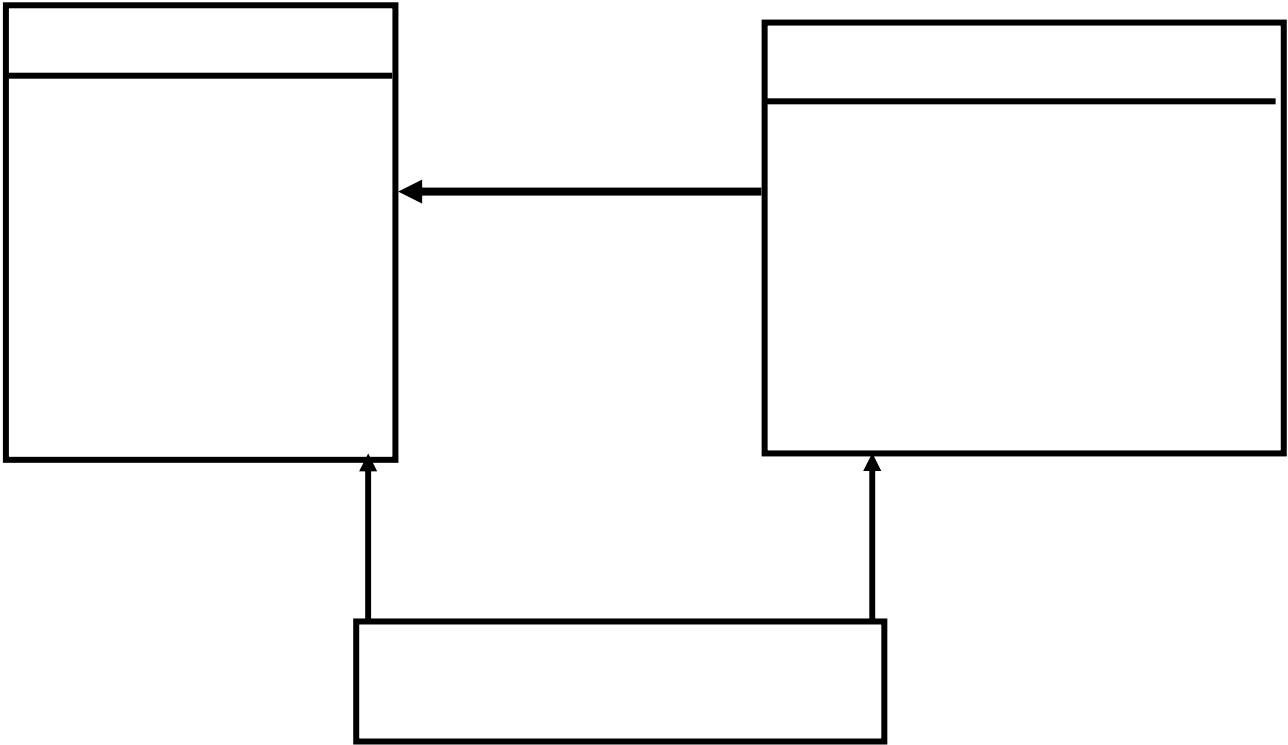
" Facione, 2007)

"

.

: 8.1

(1)



. :

1.2

:

:

.(Curwin & Slater, 2000)

()

.(33 :2004)

.(Wisniewski, 2008)
(Bravata, et.al, 2002)

"

"

" (Marek and Roger, 2002)

)

"

(

: (17 :2001)

.

" (59 :2003)

.

:

.

.(2007)

:

.(2004)

:

.

:

()

. (Oakshott, 2006)

.(2007)

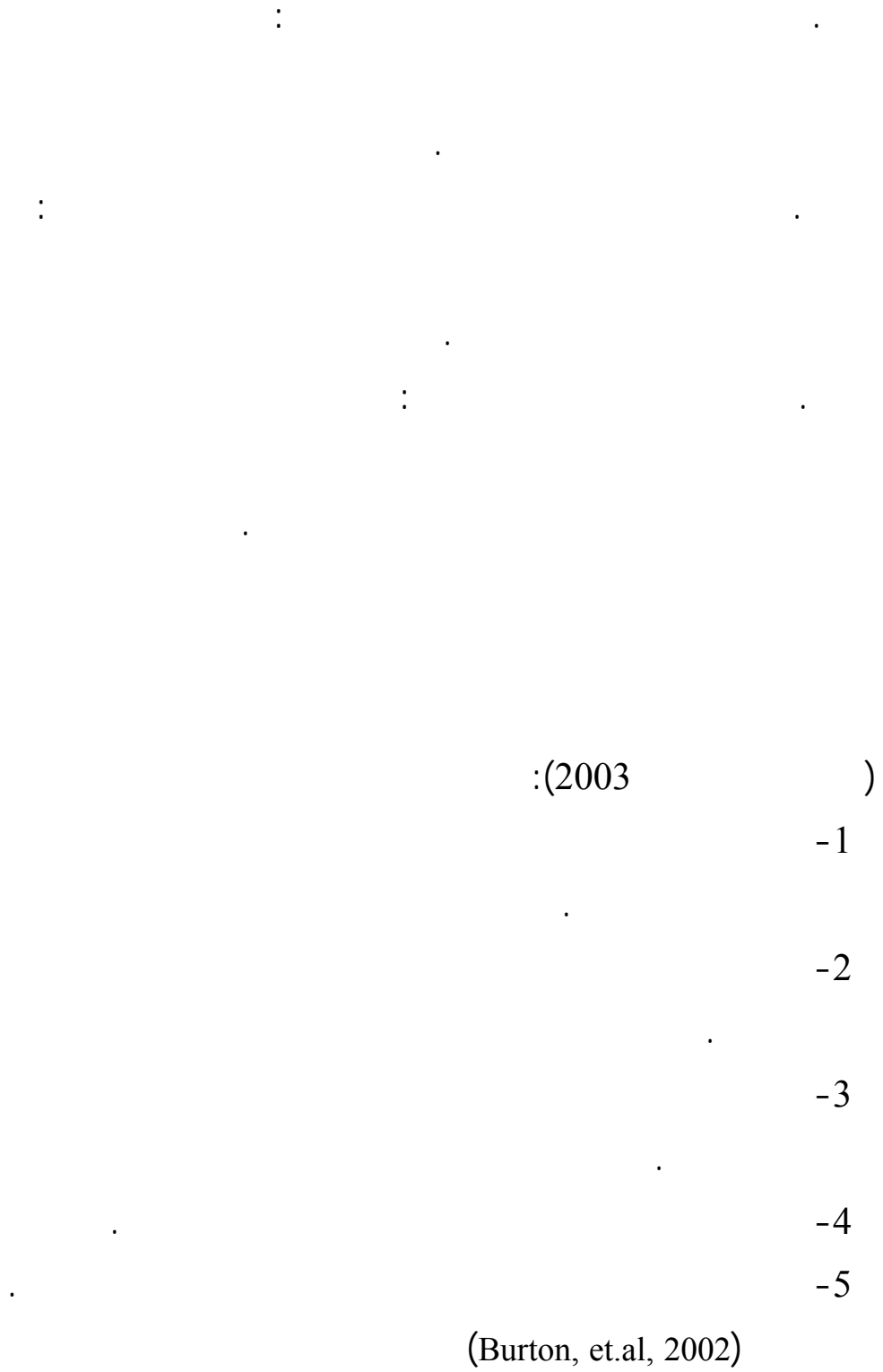
.(2008)

(Defusco, et,al, 2001)

() " :

.(Curwin & Slater, 2004)"

: (2003)



.(2007):

.1 :

.2 :

.3 :

.4 :

.5 :

.(2008)

:

.(2004) ()

.(1999) :

:-

.

:-

.

:-

.

:(2008)

: **.1**

.

.2

:

.

.3

.4

.

.5

.

:

.

:

:

()

.(2004)

:

.(2006)

:

.(2007)

:

:

.(2004)

:

.(2006)

:

.

.(2008) .

:

)

.(2005

:

)

(

.(73 :2006)

:

.

.(David, 2001)

.

.

.

.(2003)

.(Oakshott, 2006)

.(Wisniewski, 2008)

:

:2007)

.(190

:

.(1999)

.(2004)

•

.(2008)

() .

•

•

•

.1

.2

.(56 :2001) .3

Thomas,)

.(1997

.(2008)

:Critical Path Method (CPM)

.(Saaty, 2008: 86)

:

:

: .1

2.

.(Eldabi & others, 2002, 67)

:

.(176 :2006)

:

.(79 :2008)

.(Oakshott, 2006)

:

(39 :2008)

:

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

.8

(2006)

(2006)

.(2004)

:

:

:

" (Roberts and Hunt, 1991:334)

"
.

(Boone & Kurtz, 1992: 176)

:

"

"
.

"

"

"

."

.(177 :2008)

:

(18:2005)

.

.(2006)

.(2008)

.(2005)

)

:(100 :2008

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(2008)

(1993)

(1996)

1.

2.

. : .3
. .4
.5

(2007)

:

: .1

Alternatives

. : .2

()
()

.

:

.(2008)

.(2006)

.(2004)

(2007)

(2005)

Hoy &)

(Mishel, 1987

.

.(2008)

:

:

.

.(2008)

:

:

.

:

.(2008)

:

:

.

.) -:

(2006.

:

.

.

(2008.

:

.

(2003:

:

:

.

.

:

.1:

.
 .
 .
 :
 .(Rusjan, 2005)
 .2
 : ()
 .
 .
 :
 .
 ()
 ()
 ()
 .(2006)
 : .3
 .
 -:
 .
 : .4

·
·
(2008).

·
:

(2003):

1.
:

·
:

أ-:

·
ب-:

ج-:

2.
:

(2004):

أ-

·
ب-:

·
ج-:

·

:

:

:(2005)

:

.1

.

:

.2

.

:

.3

.

:

.4

.

:

.5

.(2000)

:

.6

.(2004)

.

.(Hill & Jonese, 2001)

:

:

:

.1

.(2008)

:

.2

)

.(2008

:

.3

.(Levin, 2006)

4. : :
 (2006)
 (2004)
 :

·
 :
 - : (Raghbir, 1998)

： (Ladd, & Marshall, 2004)

： -

-

·

： -

·

： -

：

.(2006)

： (2008)

：

：

·

(2008)

·

·

·

·

(2006)

:

أ- :

.

ب- :

.

ج- :

.

:

.

(2007)

(2008)

.

:

(McGee, 2003)

(Gentry, 2005)

.

.(Oakshott, 2006)

.

"

.(David, 2001) "

.(Wisniewski, 2008)

:(15 :2007)

ا-

ب-

ج-

.(Morris, 2000)

:(80-79 :2003)

.1

.

.2

.

.3

.

.4

.

.5

.

: **2.2**

:

:

:

" : (2009)

"

.

.

：

。

。

“ (2009)

“
。

(20)

：

%87.5

%56.25

。

。

“ (2009)

“
。

。

：

。

：

：

.

.

.

" (2007)

"
.

(309)

:

) .1

(

.

.2

)

.(

: (2006)

—

.

(71)

)

: .(

.

" : (2005)

."

.

(239)

(%85.9)

.

" : (2004)

."

:

:

-1

.

-2

:

.

-3

-4

:

" : (2003)

:

"

(84)

(791)

" (2001)

"

:

" : (2001)

" :

:

.

%3.31 %4.47 %42.49

%0.63 %8.25

.

.

" : (1999)

" :

.

(255)

.

" : (1999)

" :

(115)

%32.2 -:

%60

. :
" : (1997)
."

(400)

. :
" : (1992)
." :

.

(%12)

·
:

" (Morgan, 2010)

" :

(42)

-1:25)

(%62) (2:50

" : (Dean, et., al, 2009)

"

(77)

(%72)

·
" : (Shaffer, et., al, 2009)

"

()

" : (Chong et.al, 2009)

"

(358)

(%50)

(%52)

(Ustinovichius & Simanaviciene, 2008)

"

" :

" " : (Saaty, 2008)

()

.
" : (Kumar & Plavia, 2006)
"

.
" : (Gentry, 2005)
"

": (Elbadi, et,al, 2002)

"

(274)

(%59)

(%59)

" : (Naude, et, al, 1990)

"

(289)

:

:

.1

.2

.3

.

.

.

: 1.3

-

(SPSS)

.

: 2.3

(1) (516)

(26) (%76.9) (397)

. (%71.9) (371)

(1)

2010

104	111	149	.1
92	97	123	.2
97	102	137	.3
49	56	66	.4
29	31	41	.5
371	397	516	.6

(2)

%26.4	98	
%51.5	191	
%16.2	60	
%5.9	22	
%19.9	74	30
%36.9	137	40-31
%28.6	106	50-41
%14.6	54	51
%15.6	58	5
%22.6	84	10-6
%38.5	143	15-11
%23.2	86	16
%75.7	281	
%24.3	90	
%4.6	17	
%7.8	29	
%17.0	63	
%70.6	262	

(2)

(%26.4)

(%51.5)

(%5.9)

(%16.2)

(40-31)

50-41)

(%36.9)

(%28.6)

(

51)

(%19.9)

(

30)

(%14.6)

(

(15-11)

(

16)

(%38.5)

(%22.6)

(

10-6)

(%23.2)

(%15.6)

(

5)

(%75.7)

(%24.3)

(%70.6)

(%4.6)

: 4.3

:

)

:

-1

.(
 " (28) : -2
)
 1999 2003 2007 2005
 (Dömeová & Zeipelt, 2007
):

.(
 " (20) : -2
 2003)
 .(Gentry, 2005 2006 2007 2007
) :
 .(

. - - - -
 (3)

6-1
11-7
16-12
22-17
28-23
32-29
36-33
40-37
44-41
48-45

: 5.3

(10)

(25)

.

: 6.3

(test-retest)

(25)

: (4)

(4)

معامل الثبات		البعد	الرقم
Alpha	Test-Retest		
0.85	0.87	6-1	1
0.82	0.84	11-7	2
0.85	0.86	16-12	3
0.90	0.86	22-17	4
0.87	0.88	28-23	5
-	-	28-1	5-1
0.86	0.89	32-29	1
0.85	0.87	36-33	2
0.88	0.91	40-37	3
0.84	0.87	44-41	4
0.86	0.88	48-45	5
-	-	48-29	5-1

.(SPSS.16)

:

:

(Descriptive Statistic Measures)

.

(VIF)

:

(Tolerance)

(Variance Inflation Factory)

(Multicollinearity)

(Skewness)

Multiple)

.(Normal Distributions)

(Regression Analysis

Stepwise)

(Multiple Regression Analysis

.

One Way)

:

(ANOVA

.

:

(5)

(4)

(3)

(2)

(1)

:

2.49-1

3.49-2.5

3.5

(3.5)

(3.49-2.5)

(2.49)

.

:

1 .4

:

. (5)

2	0.61	3.40	.	6-1
4	0.64	3.36	.	11-7
5	0.67	3.32	.	16-12
1	0.59	3.43	.	22-17
3	0.63	3.37	.	28-23
-	0.58	3.38		28-1

(3.38)

	(0.59)	(3.43)
(0.61)	(3.40)	
	(0.63)	(3.37)
(0.67)	(3.32)	

: :

(6)

(6)

1	1.01	3.45	.1
5	1.02	3.38	.2
4	1.04	3.40	.3
2	0.95	3.44	.4
3	0.99	3.43	.5
6	1.05	3.31	.6
-	0.61	3.40	6-1

(6)

(0.61)

(3.40)

(1)

"

"

(6)

(1.01)

(3.45)

"

(3.31)

"

.(1.05)

: :
(8)

4	1.05	3.28		.12
			.()	
1	1.00	3.43		.13
			.	
3	1.01	3.31		.14
			.	
5	0.98	3.25		.15
			.	
2	1.00	3.35	.	.16
-	0.67	3.32		16-12

(8)

(0.67) (3.32)

" (13)

(3.43) "

" (15) (1.00)

"

.(0.98) (3.25)

: :
(9)

4	1.02	3.41	.17
3	1.01	3.44	.18
6	1.02	3.37	.19
5	1.00	3.38	.20
1	0.99	3.48	.21
2	1.00	3.47	.22
-	0.59	3.43	22-17

(9)

(0.59) (3.43)

" (21)

(3.48) "

" (19) (0.99)

"

.(1.02) (3.37)

: :
(10)

1	0.99	3.46	.	.23
6	1.05	3.31		.24
3	1.04	3.37	.	.25
2	1.01	3.42	.	.26
4	1.04	3.35	.	.27
5	1.02	3.33	.	.28
-	0.63	3.37		28-23

(10)

(0.63) (3.37)

" " (23)

(0.99) (3.46)

" (24)

.(1.05) (3.31) "

:

(11)

%		
%26.52	109	.
%20.19	83	.
%7.06	29	.
%10.46	43	.
%35.77	147	.
%100	411	.

*

(%35.77) (11)

(%26.52)

(%20.19)

(%10.46)

.(%7.06)

:

(12)

1	0.56	3.74	.	29-32
2	0.58	3.68	.	36-33
3	0.62	3.61	.	40-37
5	0.64	3.57	.	44-41
4	0.62	3.60	.	48-45
-	0.53	3.64	.	48-29

(12)

) .

(

(3.64)

(0.53)

(3.68)

(3.74)

(3.61)

(3.60)

.(3.57)

.

.

: :

(13)
(13)

4	0.93	3.66			.29
3	1.01	3.74			.30
1	0.98	3.79			.31
2	0.97	3.75			.32
-	0.56	3.74			29-32

(13)

(0.56) (3.74)

" (31)

(3.79) "

" (29) (0.98)

"

.(0.93) (3.66)

: :

(14)

	0.99	3.70		.33
2				
	1.00	3.59	.	.34
4				
	0.96	3.74	.	.35
1				
	0.98	3.69	.	.36
3				
-	0.58	3.68	.	36-33

(14)

(0.58)

(3.68)

"

(35)

"

(34)

(0.96)

(3.74)

"

"

.(1.00)

(3.59)

(16)

4	0.99	3.51	.41
3	0.96	3.53	.42
2	0.98	3.57	.43
1	0.91	3.66	.44
-	0.64	3.57	44-41

(16)

$$(0.64)$$

(3.57)

$$'' \quad (44)$$

(3.66)

11

11

(41)

(0.91)

11

.(0.99)

(3.51)

: :

(17)

2	1.00	3.61	.45
4	1.02	3.54	.46
3	0.93	3.59	.47
1	0.95	3.67	.48
-	0.62	3.60	48-45

(17)

(0.62)

(3.60)

" (48)

(3.67)

"

"

(46)

(0.95)

"

.(1.02)

(3.54)

2.4 :

:

Variance) (VIF) (Multicollinearity)
 (Tolerance) (Inflation Factory
 (10) (VIF)
 (0.05) (Tolerance)
 (Normal Distribution)
 (Skewness)
 (18) .(1)
 (18)

اختبار معامل تضخم التباين والتباين المسموح ومعامل الالتواء

Skewness	Tolerance	VIF
0.625	0.416	2.403
0.624	0.445	2.246
0.616	0.313	3.519
0.781	0.373	2.680
0.786	0.284	3.410

(VIF)
 (Tolerance) (3.519 - 2.246) 10
 (0.05) (0.445 - 0.284)
 (Multicollinearity)
 (Skewness)
 (1)

(19)

(Analysis Of variance)

F			
F		R ²	
0.000	*160.24	0.687	(365 5)
0.000	*97.87	0.573	(365 5)
0.000	*71.977	0.496	(365 5)
0.000	*86.483	0.542	(365 5)
0.000	*112.878	0.607	(365 5)
0.000	*103.657	0.584	(365 5)
(α ≤ 0.01) *			

(19)			
(α ≤ 0.01)		(F)	
(%68.7)		(365 5)	
	(%57.3)	()
(	)	(%49.6)	(
	(	(%54.2))
	(	(%60.7))
	(	(%58.4))
:			

): (α ≤ 0.05)

. (20)

	t	Beta	B	
t				
0.000	*11.618	0.351	0.016	0.188
0.000	*10.946	0.336	0.019	0.207
0.000	*6.282	0.217	0.026	0.163
0.000	*10.726	0.331	0.018	0.192
0.000	*5.038	0.173	0.026	0.133
(α ≤ 0.01) *				

(20)

) (t)

(

10.946 11.618) (t)

(5.038 10.726 6.282

: .(α ≤ 0.01)

(α ≤ 0.05) :

)

(

.

(21)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*t	t	R ²
0.000	*12.119	0.278
0.000	*11.879	0.435
0.000	*10.663	0.561
0.000	*8.703	0.665
0.000	*5.525	0.687

($\alpha \leq 0.05$ *)

Stepwise Multiple)

(Regression

)

(

(21)

(%27.8)

(%43.5)

(%56.1)

(%66.5)

(%68.7)

.

:

)

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

(

.

(22)

	t	Beta	B	
t				
0.000	*9.786	0.353	0.021	0.206
0.000	*7.996	0.287	0.022	0.178
0.000	*7.719	0.273	0.019	0.147
0.000	*4.863	0.196	0.031	0.148
0.000	*4.259	0.171	0.031	0.132
$(\alpha \leq 0.01)$				*

(22)

)

(t)

(

(t)

(4259 4.863 7.719 7.996 9.786)

: . $(\alpha \leq 0.01)$

:

)

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

(

.

(23)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*t	t	R ²
0.000	*11.070	0.234
0.000	*8.068	0.398
0.000	*7.870	0.475
0.000	*6.952	0.551
0.000	*4.863	0.573

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) *

Stepwise Multiple)

(Regression

)

(

(23)

(%23.4)

(%39.8)

(%47.5)

(%55.1)

(%57.3)

.

:

)

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

(

.

(24)

	t	Beta	B	
t				
0.000	*8.749	0.336	0.025	0.222
0.000	*7.953	0.310	0.030	0.235
0.000	*7.182	0.281	0.028	0.201
0.001	*3.250	0.142	0.041	0.132
0.003	*2.977	0.130	0.041	0.123
$(\alpha \leq 0.01)$ *				

(24)

)

(t)

(

(t)

(2.977 3.250 7.182 7.953 8.749)

:

$(\alpha \leq 0.01)$

:

)

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

(

.

(25)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*t	t	R ²
0.000	*9.945	0.189
0.000	*9.427	0.341
0.000	*8.631	0.452
0.000	*4.759	0.484
0.001	*3.250	0.496

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) *

Stepwise Multiple)

(Regression

)

(

(25)

(%18.9)

(%34.1)

(%45.2)

(%48.4)

(%49.6)

.

:

)

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(

.

(26)

	t	Beta		B
t				
0.000	*8.319	0.304	0.022	0.185
0.000	*7.648	0.284	0.026	0.198
0.000	*7.018	0.262	0.025	0.172
0.000	*4.758	0.198	0.036	0.170
0.000	*4.740	0.197	0.036	0.169
				($\alpha \leq 0.01$)
				*

(26)

)

(t)

(

(t)

(4.740 4.758 7.018 7.648 8.319)

:

.($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

:

)

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(

.

(27)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*t	t	R ²
0.000	*8.932	0.233
0.000	*8.022	0.342
0.000	*7.983	0.440
0.000	*6.718	0.514
0.000	*5.452	0.542

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) *

Stepwise Multiple

Regression

)

(

(27)

(%23.3)

(%34.2)

(%44)

(%51.4)

(%54.2)

): (α ≤ 0.05)

(

.

(28)

	t	Beta	B	
t				
0.000	*9.956	0.334	0.020	0.199
0.000	*9.269	0.319	0.023	0.217
0.000	*8.533	0.295	0.022	0.189
0.000	*6.313	0.244	0.032	0.203
0.001	*3.226	0.124	0.033	0.105
(α ≤ 0.01) *				

(28)

)

(t)

(

8.533 9.269 9.956) (t)

.(α ≤ 0.01)

(3.226 6.313

:

:

(α ≤ 0.05)

)

(

.

(29)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*t	t	R ²
0.000	*11.020	0.269
0.000	*10.547	0.394
0.000	*9.145	0.503
0.000	*8.966	0.596
0.000	*3.597	0.607

($\alpha \leq 0.01$) *

Stepwise Multiple

Regression

)

(

(29)

(%26.9)

(%39.4)

(%50.3)

(%59.6)

(%60.7)

α) :

) (≤ 0.05

(

(30)

	t	Beta	B	
t				
0.000	*7.347	0.477	0.061	0.445
0.001	*3.280	0.206	0.055	0.180
0.002	*3.135	0.154	0.036	0.113
0.710	**0.373	0.026	0.058	0.022
0.417	**0.813	0.040	0.054	0.044
(α ≤ 0.01)				
* *				

(30)

) (t)

(

(3.135 3.280 7.347) (t)

.(0.05 =α)

()

(t)

.(α ≤ 0.05)

:

)

(

()

(31)

"Stepwise Multiple Regression "

*t	t	R ²
0.000	*9.033	0.522
0.000	*3.929	0.563
0.001	*3.356	0.582

($\alpha \leq 0.01$) *

()

Stepwise Multiple Regression

)

(

(31)

(%52.2)

(%56.3)

(%58.2)

()
. :
($\alpha \leq 0.05$)
)
.(
(One Way Anova)
()
(Scheffe Test)
(T.test)
: ()
(32)
)
(

()				
0.000	*18.72	27.03 0.286	81.309 105.085	(367 3)
0.016	**3.458	1.434 0.496	4.303 182.091	(367 3)
0.000	*36.184	12.318 0.407	36.953 149.441	(367 3)
0.000	*5.131	2.781 0.485	8.344 178.050	(367 3)
($\alpha \leq 0.01$)				*
($\alpha \leq 0.05$)				**

:

:

(32)

($\alpha = 0.000$)

($F = 18.72$)

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

(29)

(Scheffe Test)

()

()

()

()

()

.()

(33)

-	-	-	-	3.57
-	-	-	-	3.51
-	-	*0.27	*0.33	3.24
-	-	*0.37	*0.43	3.14

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

*

(33)

()

()

()

()

()

.()

:

:

(32)

(F=3.458)

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

($\alpha = 0.016$)

Scheffe)

(34)

(Test

(5)

(16)

(16)

(10-6)

(16)

.(16)

(34)

16	15-11	10-6	5		
*0.25	-	-	-	3.28	5
*0.24	-	-	-	3.29	10-6
-	-	-	-	3.34	15-11
-	-	-	-	3.53	16
($\alpha \leq 0.05$)					*

:

:

(32)

(F=36.148)

($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

($\alpha = 0.000$)

(35) (Scheffe Test)

() ()

.()

() ()

.()

.() () ()

()

.() ()

(35)

*0.70	*0.53	-	-	3.01
*0.53	0.36	-	-	3.18
-	-	-	-	3.54
-	-	-	-	3.71

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) *

:

:

(32)

(F=5.131)

($\alpha \leq 0.01$)

($\alpha=0.000$)

(Scheffe Test)

(36)

(30)

(51)

(51)
 (40-31) (51)
 51) (51)
 .(51) (50-41) ()
 (36)

51	50 -41	40 -31	30		
*0.53	-	-	-	3.05	30
*0.35	-	-	-	3.23	40 -31
*0.34	-	-	-	3.24	50 -41
-	-	-	-	3.58	51
$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$ *					

:

:

(37)

()

(t)

()

($\alpha = 0.443$)

(0.770)

(t)

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

)

.() (

(37)

(t)

.()

(t)				
0.443	*0.770	0.61 0.65	3.32 3.38	72 269
$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$				

*

:

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

)

.(

(38)

(F)				
0.307	1.205	8270. 1.034	2.482 379.498	(367 3)
0.000	*13.02	6.399 0.989	19.197 362.782	(367 3)
0.001	*5.64	2.856 1.017	8.567 373.413	(367 3)
0.019	*3.33	1.698 1.026	5.094 376.885	(367 3)
$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$				

*

:

:"

"

(38)

()

($\alpha=0.307$)

($F=1.205$)

($\alpha =0.05$)

:

:"

"

(38)

()

($\alpha=0.000$)

($F=13.02$)

($\alpha =0.05$)

(39)

(5)

(16)

(5)

(3.93) (16)

.(16)

(3.50)

(16)

16)

(10-6)

(3.56)

(10-6)

(3.93) (

.(16)

(16)
 (3.93) (16) (15-11)
 (3.63) (15-11)
 .(16)
 (39)

16	15-11	10-6	5		
*0.43	-	-	-	3.50	5
*0.37	-	-	-	3.56	10-6
*0.30	-	-	-	3.63	15-11
-	-	-	-	3.93	16
$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$					*

∴
 ∴ " "

(38)

()
 $(\alpha = 0.001)$ $(F=5.64)$
 $(\alpha = 0.05)$

(40)

() ()
 (3.56) () (3.91) ()

()
 (3.61) () ()

(3.91) ()

.

(40)

*0.35	-	-	-	3.56
*0.30	-	-	-	3.61
-	-	-	-	3.70
-	-	-	-	3.91

($\alpha \leq 0.05$) *

:

:" "

(38)

()

($\alpha=0.019$)

(F=3.33)

($\alpha =0.05$)

(41)

30)

(3.80) (51) (51) (30)
 .(51)

(41)

51	50-41	40-31	30		
*0.23	-	-	-	3.57	30
-	-	-	-	3.59	40-31
-	-	-	-	3.64	50-41
-	-	-	-	3.80	51
$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$					*

" :

:"

(42)

(t)

($\alpha = 0.856$) (t=0.183)

($\alpha = 0.05$)

.

(42)

			(t)
(t)			
0.856	*0.183	0.74	3.64
		0.60	3.65
$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$			

: 3.4
.1

.

.

.

.

) (2009) (2009)
(1991) (2005) (2009

)

.

(1999

.

(%35.77) .2

(%26.52)

(%20.19)

(%10.46)

(2009)

(%7.06)

(2009)

(2009)

.(1991)

(2005)

.3

)

(

.

.

.

.

.

(2007) .

. (2008) (2004)
(%68.7) .4
() (%57.3) ()
() (%49.6) ()
() (%54.2)
() (%60.7)
() (%58.4)

.(

) .5

(

(%27.8)

(%43.5)

(%56.1)

(%66.5)

(%68.7)

.

)

.6

(

(%23.4)

(%39.8)

(%47.5)

(%55.1)

(%57.3)

.

)

.7

(

(%18.9)

(%34.1)

(%45.2)

(%48.4)

(%49.6)

.

,

,

,

,

.

)

.8

(

(%23.3)

(%34.2)

(%44)

(%51.4)

(%54.2)

.

,

.

)

.9

(

(%26.9)

(%39.4)

(%50.3)

(%59.6)

(%60.7)

.

,

.
) .10
 (

(%52.2)

(%56.3)

(%58.2)

.

,
 ,
 ,

.

.11
 ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)
)
 .(

.

.12

($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

.()

.

.

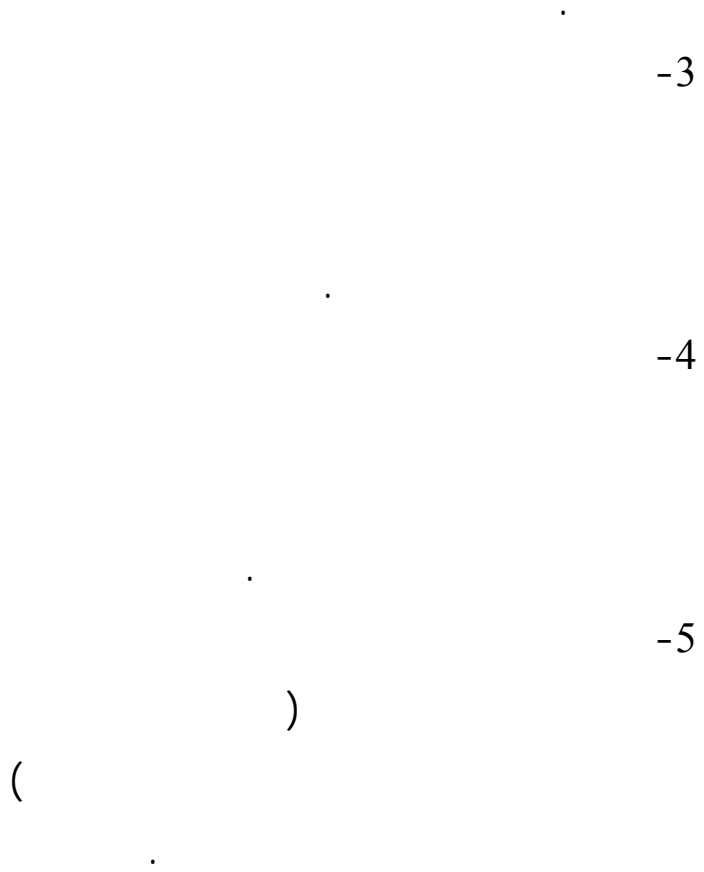
.

: **4 .4**

-1

.

-2



-

(2008)

.

(2006)

-

(1) (4) ()

.177-155

(2007)

.

(2003)

:

: (2005)

.

(2008)

.

1 (2008)

.

" (2003)

.

(1998)

.

" (2009)

"

.2009 28 – 27

1

(2008)

.

(2000)

"

(1993)

.

:

(2004)

"

.

" (1992)

(2) (1)

"

.68-41

(2005)

"

.

(2005)

:

.

:

(1996)

.

:

(1999)

.143-121

(4)

(38)

1

(2007)

. :

.

(2005)

(1997)

.

(2006)

. :

(1999)

.

" (2003)

.

:

(2008)

.

: 1 .

(2008)

.

.

:

(2006)

(2004)

.
 : 1 (2006)
 .
 (1999)
 :
 .432-409 3 38
 (2007)
 .
 : (2003)
 : "
 .
 : (2008)
 .
 (2008)
 :
 . (2004)
 :
 . (2007)
 .
 : (2004)
 :
 .
 2 () (2007)
 . :

(2004)

.97-68 (97) (26)

:

(2009)

.

(2001)

:

.

:

(2006)

.

(2004)

:

(2006)

:

:

(2001)

:

" (2008)

:

"

(2004)

:

(2003)

:

(1) (15)

.114-73

:(2001)

·
:(2005)

·
(1991)

(15)

.176-152 (1)
" (2009)

.2009 28 – 27

-
- Angell, Ian O., & Smithson, Steve, (1991), **Information Systems Management**, Hong Kong.
- Boone . L. E. & Kurtz , D, L. (1992) . **Management** , 4th , ed , New York, McGraw –hill.
- Bravata, DM, McDonald K, Owens DK, Smith W, Rydzak C, Szeto H, (2002), **Use of information technologies and decision support systems** (Evidence Report/Technology Assessment No. 59). Rockville (MD): prepared by the UCSF-Stanford Evidence-based Practice Center under Contract No. 290-97-0013 for the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.
- Burton, G., Carrol, G. & Wall, S. ,(2002), **Quantitative methods for business and economics**. 2nd ed. FT/Prentice Hall
- Chong Un Pyon, Min Jung Lee, and Sang Chan Park, (2009), Decision support system for service quality management using customer knowledge in public service organization, **Expert Systems with Applications**, Volume (36), Issue (4), Pages 8227-8238.
- Curwin, J & Slater, R. (2000), **Quantitative methods for business decisions** 4th ed. Thomson Business Press
- Curwin, J & Slater, R. (2004) **Quantitative methods: a short course**. Thomson Business Press
- David R. A, (2001), "**Quantitative methods for business**" South-Western College Publishing , Ohio, p 358.
- Dean C. Vitale , Achilles A. Armenakis, Hubert S. Field, (2009), Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Methods for Organizational Diagnosis, **Journal of Mixed Methods Research**, Vol. (2), No. (1), pp: 87-105
- Defusco, R., McLeavey, D., Pinto, J. & Runkle, D. (2001), **Quantitative methods for investment analysis**. Association of Investment Management and Research
- Dömeová, L. ; Zeipelt, (2007), **Quantitative methods as innovation of managerial decision making**, ISBN 978-963-87118-7-8, Debrecen, In: International Conference on Agricultural Economics, Rural Development and Informatics, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, EUR, s.184, -190,
- Eldabi, T. and others, (2002), “Quantitative and qualitative decision-making methods in simulation modeling”, **Management Decision Journal**, Volume (40), Issue (1), pp. 64 – 73.
- Facione, P. and Facione, N., (2007), **Thinking and Reasoning in Human Decision Making**, the California Academic Press, Insight Assessment.

- Gentry, Dennis Ray, (2005), **Technology Supported Data-Driven Decision-Making In An Oklahoma Elementary School**. PHD dissertation DAI-A 65/12, the University Of Oklahoma.
- Hill, C. and C. Jones, G, (2001), **Strategic Management**, New York, Houghton Mifflin. Co.
- Hoy, S.H., , Mishel., Sharp, (1987), "Gender Differences in ethical decision making", **omen in management review**, Vol.(17), No.(5), PP.217-229.
- Kumar Anil, Palvia Prashant C, (2006), Key Data Management Issues in a Global Executive Information System. **Industrial Management and Data Systems** 101(4): 153-164
- Ladd, B. S, Marshall, V, (2004), "Participation in decision making: A Matter of context?", **leadership and organization development Journal**, Vol.(25), No.(8), PP.646-662.
- Levin, M., (2006), **Composite Systems Decisions**, New York: Springer.
- Marek J. Druzdzel and Roger R. Flynn, (2002), "**Decision Support Systems**", **Decision Systems Laboratory, School Information Sciences and Intelligent Systems Program**, University of Pittsburgh, Allen Kent (ed), New York.
- McGee, R, (2003), '**Qualitative and quantitative poverty appraisal workshop: Some reflections and responses**', in Kanbur R (ed) **Q-Squared: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Poverty Appraisal**. Permanent Black: Delhi.
- Moorhead, Gregory and Griffin, Ricky W, (1989), **Organizational Behaviour: Managing People And Organizations**, 7^{ed}, New York, Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Morgan, David L, (2010), Practical Strategies for Combining Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Applications to Health Research, **Qualitative Health Research**, Vol. (8), No. (3), pp:362-376.
- Morris, C, (2000), **Quantitative approaches in business studies**, 5th ed. FT/Prentice Hall
- Naude, P., Stray, S., Wegner, T., (1990), **The penetration of quantitative methods into management decision making in the United Kingdom**, Manchester Business School, Working papers, no. 194.
- Oakshott, L, (2006), **Essential quantitative methods for business, management and finance**. 3rd ed. Basingstoke: Palgrave
- Raghubir S. Basi, (1998), Administrative decision making: a contextual analysis, **Management Decision**, Volume:(36) , Issue: (4), Page: 232 - 240
- Robbins, S.P. (2001), **Organizational Behavior**, New Jersey prentice-Hall international.
- Roberts , H and Hunt , D. M, (1991), **Organizational Behavior**, Boston : Pws-Kent Publishing Company .

- Rusjan, B, (2005), "Model for manufacturing strategies Decision Making", **International journal of operations and production management**, Vol. (25), No.(8), PP.740-761.
- Saaty, T, (2008), "Decision making with the analytic hierarchy process", **International Journal of Services Sciences**, Vol. (1), Number (1), pp. 83 – 98.
- Shaffer, P., and others, (2009), **Q-Squared in Policy: The use of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Poverty Analysis in Decision-Making**, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Thomas, R, (1997), **Quantitative methods for business studies**, Harlow: Prentice Hall
- Ustinovichius, L., and Simanaviciene, R, (2008), "The Application of Stochastic Dominance to Sensitivity Analysis in Quantitative Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM-1)", **Control and Cybernetics**, Vol. (52), No.(20), pp. 184-191.
- Wisniewski, M, (2008), **Quantitative methods for decision makers**. 4th ed. Harlow: Prentice Hall

()

وشكراً لكم مع التقدير

الباحث

صالح حسين السبيعي

		(X)	:	(/)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	:		-1
		<input type="checkbox"/>			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	10-6	<input type="checkbox"/>	5 :	-2
	<input type="checkbox"/>	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	15-11	
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	:	-3
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	40 -31	<input type="checkbox"/>	30 :	-4
	<input type="checkbox"/>	51	<input type="checkbox"/>	50-41	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	:	-5

		(5)	(1)	(5-1)	(×)	:	
		(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	
الرقم							
.1							
.2							
.3							
.4							
.5							
.6							
.7							
.8							
.9							
.10							
.11							
.12							
						()	

الرقم	
.13	
.14	
.15	
.16	
.17	
.18	
.19	
.20	
.21	
.22	
.23	
.24	
.25	
.26	
.27	
.28	
.29	
.30	
.31	

الرقم	
.32	.
.33	.
.34	.
.35	.
.36	.
.37	.
.38	.
.39	.
.40	.
.41	.
.42	.
.43	.
.44	.
.45	.

الرقم
.46
.47
.48

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

()
